Calcoin News

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

of the

California State Numismatic Association

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EDITOR'S PAGE . . . . . LES LODGE

It was indeed a severe disappointment not to be able to attend the very fine convention at Riverside, as I had all plans made to do so. However, I ended up in the hospital on Oct. 23, and did not get out until Nov. 29. At present I am at home, recuperating, and catching up on personal mail, Calcoin News matters, etc.

I wish to thank those CSNA members who sent me get-well cards. These cards were greatly appreciated.

Also, I wish to thank my assistant editor, Jerry Kroeger, for the fine manner in which he took over — handling my mail, getting material ready for the printers, making several trips to the printers, etc. Without Jerry's cooperation, this issue of Calcoin News would have been delayed at least several weeks.

However, due to various reasons, beyond the control of myself or Jerry, a few features had to be omitted from this issue. This I regret — but the Spring issue will again contain all our usual columns.

See you all at Sacramento in April.

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CSNA DECALS

There have been several recent requests for CSNA decals for store windows, showcases, exhibit cases, car windows, etc. These are now available to all members at no cost. They are attractive two-tone self sticking decals, four inches in diameter, made in exact duplication of the CSNA insignia as it appears on the cover of Calcoin News. Dealers may display them on their store windows to tell customers of their affiliation with our State Association. Contact the secretary for as many of these new items as you may need.

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A recent newspaper story states that a New Jersey company melted and refined the silver out of 55 tons of coins from Ecuador. The increase in the market price for silver had made the silver content worth about twice the face value of the coins.

Because of incidents like this, mintages of many coins, especially gold and silver, do not give a true indication of their rarity.

NATIONAL COIN WEEK

(Reprint from The Numismatist)

Although points may not be actually accumulated until January 1, 1967, now is the time to begin preparations for National Coin Week if you have not already done so. Getting an early start will enable you to plan your campaign more completely and come up with a balanced and complete program of activities. Keep in mind that the National Coin Week program has done as much to improve the image of numismatics in recent years as has any other single program the A.N.A. offers.

The 75th anniversary year of the American Numismatic Association will be long remembered as one of great changes in the face of our organization. With this year comes the decision to bring youth into this great numismatic body. Junior membership is now being extended to young people age 11 to 21. Of course this development will greatly affect National Coin Week. There will be a new class established, Class J. for individual junior members of the A.N.A. Imagine the thrill of participating in this new Coin Week classification in the first year of its establishment! Remember also that this change in membership rules opens up a whole new field for recruitment to membership in the Association.

Individual members, junior or senior, interested in participating in National Coin Week should immediately write to us for information, which will include an official "Activity Report Form" so that they may keep our organization informed of their accomplishments. Forms will be mailed early this month to all clubs and requesting individuals. If you have not received your copy by mid-November, let us know and we will get the information to you so that you may begin work. Sgt. Rick and Virginia Bronson, P.O. Box 241, Grandview, Mo. 64030.

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Remember when the scientists said the total value of the human body, chemically speaking, was 92 cents?

Today, says a major company, these chemicals are worth about $800.

Inflation can't be all bad!

ICELAND

By MRS. RETA L. HARTSON, El Sobrante

Iceland, the 53rd member of the United Nations, is a small island of an area covering 39,758 square miles. It is located in the North Atlantic, close to the Arctic Circle, about 800 miles northwest of the British Isles. Its population is approximately 190,000. The temperature ranges from about 34 degrees in January to close to 60 degrees in July. The capital is Reykjavik, which translated means "Smoking Harbor". This perhaps because of the many volcanoes.

Fifteen percent of the surface of Iceland is covered by snowfields and glaciers. In spite of this there are innumerable volcanoes, craters and thermal springs.

An outstanding fact about Iceland is that it is the hot springs which furnish the heat for homes and factories. The springs also furnish heat for hothouses where are grown grapes, bananas, oranges and many kinds of vegetables and flowers. So much is grown this way that large quantities of foodstuffs are exported to the outside world.

Iceland was first discovered around the end of the 8th century by Celtic Monks, and rediscovered by Norse explorers in 850. Like the early settlers of the United States, the people who went to make their homes in Iceland went with one thought—freedom. Icelandic history records that it was not people of destitution who first settled there, but people of means. They wanted freedom of worship and freedom of speech, and history proves they paid a high price for this freedom.

Thirty percent of the population is engaged in agriculture. Farms sell not according to acreage but to the quality of the soil and what it will grow. The better the soil, the higher the price. Less than one percent of the land area is under cultivation.

Of the population, sixteen percent is employed in the fishing industry, and twenty-one percent as sea captains, pilots, musicians, singers, actors, teachers, doctors and educators.

College education is available to any who desire it, with medicine, theology, philosophy and law being stressed more than other branches of learning. Education is compulsory from the ages of seven through fifteen. In the out-of-the way areas, busses take teachers to the children so they may have the education required under the law.

Under the rule of the Norwegian Monarch, Iceland was brought under the Danish rule when Olaf 2nd, King of Denmark, ascended the Norwegian throne in 1380. Norway had brought Iceland under its rule in the 13th century, and it remained under Norwegian rule until Olaf 2nd ascended the throne.

Iceland was a sovereign state united with Denmark until May 1941 when the Althing or Parliament voted to cancel the union, declared Iceland independent, and in June 1944 it was proclaimed a republic. It was, and is, governed by the Althing or Parliament. This Parliament is the oldest parliamentary assembly in the world, having been founded in 930.

Another exceptionally unusual thing about this country is that there are no military men. It has no army, although the United States has a base there.

The Icelander's past history is chaotic. The eruption of volcanoes, the diseases of several types which hit its cattle and its people were devastating. The settlers of Iceland being seekers of freedom refused to give up, even when a ten-year period showed a population loss of 30,000. Like our early ancestors they refused to acknowledge defeat.

The coins of Iceland were first private issues. Call them tokens, if you will, but they were the coinage of that era. They were issued by merchants for bread or foodstuffs. The value, and the merchant's name, were on them and they date back to the mid 1800s. The values of 16 skilling and 4 skilling were of brass or bronze. A skilling has a value below one cent. These tokens were issued by C. F. Siemsen, merchant, and O. S. Andre-

sen, baker. They were also issued by A. Frederiksen and Daniel Bernhoft, bakers. Bernhoft's were issued in 1903 and these tokens had fancier designs than the earlier tokens. So went the monetary system until 1922 when the coinage became government issues of the 25 aurar in nickel composition.

The lesser coins from 1922-46 show the Danish influence. They depict the Royal Crown over a large C, and within the C circle is a Roman numeral X, which denotes King Christian the 10th, of Denmark.

The earlier and larger pieces bear the escutcheon or shield, within which is centered the Latin cross. Above the shield is the Royal Crown, which separates the date, with one-half being to the left and one-half to the right of the crown. The other side bears the value, and above the value the word "Island". Below the value is the word Eyrir or Aurar or perhaps Krona or Kronur.

The coins of 1942 were of zinc instead of bronze or copper-nickel. These zinc coins were struck in London during World War II, as were the other coins of that time.

Through 1926 the coinage carried two sets of initials. Just in front of the I in Island there is a small heart, below which are the initials "H.C.N.", which stand for Hans Christian Nielsen, mintmaster, Copenhagen. Under the capital "C" are the initials "G. J.", for Gunnar Jansen, engraver.

During World War II, Icelandic coins were minted in England. These lack the mint marks and designer's initials found in the original Copenhagen mintings.

In 1946 the ornaments that were on opposite sides of the value in figures were changed from ornaments to leaves; then changed again when the Icelandic coat of arms was put on the coins. This is the escutcheon surrounded by a bull to the left, a giant to the right; and at the top two vulture heads, with a backing of open wings pointed heavenward. The heads of the vultures turn in opposite directions. The Latin cross is at the center of the escutcheon.

At the present day rate of exchange, it takes 40 kronur to equal one U.S. dollar, and one hundred aurar to equal one kronur.

For the meaning of the Icelandic coat of arms, I am indebted to the Icelandic Consul, S. Thorlaksson. I now relate that meaning to you.

"The shield bearers are the old guardian spirits of the land mentioned in Snorri Sturluson's "Heimskringla" (Lives of the Kings). The bull is for health and strength; a dragon to scare away evil spirits from the land; a vulture to clear the land of undesirable debris; and a giant, by his strength and size, to ward off all that is undesirable.

"By Presidential Order of 17 June 1944, it was decreed that the Icelandic coat of arms should be a shield with the Icelandic flag drawn on it, and that the white cross on the national flag should be replaced by a silvery one on the shield. The shield rests on a slab of basalt. At the millenial festival in 1930 each town and district (sysla) had its separate coat of arms, some patterned on old seals, others designed for the occasion."

The blue color has from olden times been considered the national color of Iceland.

I would like to draw your attention to the first commemorative issue —the 2, 5 and 10 kronur of 1930. These silently speak for the people of Iceland and their love of liberty, peace and justice. These commemoratives celebrate the 1000th anniversary of the Althing. They were considered medals and were minted in Germany.

The second commemorative is the Jon Sigurdsson, a 500 kronur gold coin, issued in 1961, and which pays tribute to him who did so much to win freedom for Iceland, to a better way of life for its people—and a fine tribute to an outstanding man who worked tirelessly for the land he loved.

The Gold Rush—That Wasn't

Reprint From The Auburn (Calif.) Journal

April 21, 1966

Gold Discovered On Church Site

Shades of Claude Chana! There's still gold in these here hills. But how much and how deep are questions still to be answered in connection with an apparently rich strike made here by St. Paul's Lutheran Church on a new church site at Nation Drive off Auburn Ravine Road. A ledge uncovered by a bulldozer excavating a road into the church site looked promising, and assays made by Morse Laboratories in Sacramento pegged the value at $572.95 a ton, or 16.370 Troy ounces a ton.

The auriferous d i r t was found about one mile from the spot where Chana struck it rich in the Auburn Ravine on May 8, 1848, when he camped in Auburn while on the way to Coloma where gold had been discovered at Sutter's Mill on January 28 of that year.

Despite the sensational handling of the story by metropolitan newspapers and wire services, local church leaders still are playing it cool and conservative. They wisely opine that this might well be a limited pocket and are not counting their proverbial chickens. But if it is a rich piece of ground, declared the Rev. Charles Rauschek, the benefits will be spread among many Lutheran churches.

Members of the congregation are awaiting the results of still another assay from a San Francisco firm, involving samples from a wider scope. Thus far the assay results have been described as "fabulous". Results of the latter assay had not been received at Journal press time yesterday.

Exploration is being done with the approval of the California-Nevada District, Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, the San F r a n c i s c o headquarters.

At a meeting of the church Voters Assembly held here Sunday night, the members agreed to hold further action in abeyance pending information on the new assay. Several experienced mining men have inspected the ore on a volunteer basis for the church, including Herbert Abell, an Auburn engineer, who selected the most recent samples for assay, and Jack Jutzy, a retired consulting geologist and engineer from Grass Valley. Auburn lawyer Thomas Sargent has been contacted for legal advice.

The experts are anything but excited at this "No comment" stage but they admit that the ore looks very good. The next step will be a project to expose the vein to determine the depth.

Yet to be decided, if the strike proves out, is whether the church would sell the property or lease to a competent mining firm.

Among the first to spot the ore vein was Jack Livingston of Newcastle, foreman of the crew which built the road for the church on the 6½ acre property. Known as a water and mineral dowser, Livingston said he uncovered an ore vein for about 75 feet, most of which is now covered by the new road. The vein looked good, he said, so he recommended to the Reverend Mr. R a u s c h e k that it be assayed.

Next on the scene was Arthur J. Wiest, a member of the congregation and real estate man who has had mining experience. It was Wiest who selected the initial samples assayed in Sacramento.

The Reverend Rauschek has been plagued by inquiries from news media and the curious and by financial institutions from as far away as New York City, since the news leaked out. His response has been, "We hope to be able to determine in more detail what we have here and how much so that we can talk more intelligently about the possibilities."

While the excitement among those who live in the Mother Lode country might not have been as intense as indicated by stories of the strike, the site has been attracting so many visitors and eager gold seekers, about 150 a day, that the church finally posted

the road to forestall trespassers. But still they come to dig and pan in the area below the property and near the Auburn Ravine.

Following Chana's discovery in 1848, the Ravine produced from $25 to $30 million dollars in gold during the next six to seven years. This production was fairly well concentrated in the area from Rich Flat near the winery on the Auburn District Fairgrounds to the Ravine about one mile below the church property.

May 5, 1966

Congregation To Work
Church 'Gold Mine'

Parishioners of the Auburn St. Paul's Lutheran Church will take the matter of a possible gold strike in their own hands by excavating five tons of ore from the site of their new church, for smelting at Vallejo. Members of the congregation voted to do the initial work as volunteers to save expense and in light of recent assays, which contained conflicting reports on the gold content.

The Rev. Charles Rauschek stated just prior to leaving on a three-week vacation in Illinois, that the congregation is anxious to determine whether the Auburn gold strike is a bonanza or a bust.

In charge of the preliminary work and excavation will be Arthur J. Wiest, Auburn real estate man and former miner; Herbert Molgard, president of the congregation; and Ruben Littau, church financial secretary.

Initial reports from Morse Laboratories in Sacramento pegged the value of the ore at $572.95 a ton. More recent samples assayed by the Assay Chemical Division, Abbot A. Hanks, in San Francisco indicated only slight amounts of gold and silver.

Construction was temporarily held up last week by the county which refused to issue a building permit because of a mineral rights clause which encroached on the roadway.

Wiest stated today that no date had been set for excavation work on the first five tons. He indicated that additional samples will be selected immediately for another assay.

When word of the gold find leaked out it made national headlines in newspapers and television. Many wondered whether Auburn, once a major gold producing area, would be back in business. Grave reservations about this exist, considering the late reports. The conflicting reports are not unusual, however, according to experienced miners, who conclude that they might indicate a split vein with a gold pocket in the vicinity.

The Reverend Rauschek declined to reveal the details of the San Francisco report, explaining that the church would like to curtail the publicity. "The find has been played up too much," he added. Another church member declared, "We are more interested in building a church than a gold mine."

June 16, 1966

Church Continues Building,
Abandons Gold Mining Plan

Church building rather than gold mining will occupy the congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, who are continuing with construction of their new edifice.

Attention was temporarily diverted to a possible gold mining venture, when a rich vein of gold ore was discovered while plowing a road to the site north of Auburn.

Although first assays indicated a high grade of ore, further investigation indicated the strike was of a pocket nature and probably would not pay to work extensively, the Rev. Charles Rauschek, pastor, stated.

No visible gold was uncovered, and the original strike did not yield any substantial amount, he said. For a time the church considered mining a few tons of ore to determine if the venture would be profitable, but this plan was abandoned after additional assays from firms in Sacramento and San Francisco showed mining would not pay.

Word of the gold strike attracted wide attention, resulting in news accounts in papers, magazines and on television screens. Many curious persons visited the site and wandered over the church property in search of nuggets.

Meanwhile construction of the church is continuing as the prime objective of the congregation. Rev. Rauschek believes it will be completed in time for a dedication in July or August.

RIVERSIDE CONVENTION

By PEGGY E. BORGOLTE

"Everyone tells me the convention was a big success," commented President Dan Harley on the 39th semi-annual convention of the California State Numismatic Association held in Mission Inn, Riverside, California, Nov. 3-6.

With 2,388 registered, it certainly was the best attended in recent years. There were 52 dealers having 58 bourse tables and 213 attending the banquet.

Lady numismatists played an outstanding part in this CSNA convention. In addition to being co-chairmanned by Sylvia Novack of San Bernardino and Nona G. Moore of Fontana, women were active in committees. Bea Heiner headed hospitality, Mary Colver headed the luncheon and fashion show and Convention Queen Alexa Clark assisted with publicity, hospitality, and some of the activities.

Highlight of the many attractive exhibits (award winners listed elsewhere) was the big display by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U.S. Treasury department, which contained a complete series of the U.S. paper money and in addition some unusual high value items. There was a $100 million and a $500 million Certificate of Indebtedness, each with two 5¼ per cent coupons. There was also a $100 million (Madison) and $500 (McKinley) Treasury notes, each with 10 coupons for 5¼ per cent. The six-month coupons on each of the $500,000,000 items was for $13,125,-000.

Many of the observers were as interested in the coupons as they were in the notes. Nearly everyone counted the 0,s to be sure that there were the required eight.

Causing comment were the Federal Reserve notes on display—$500 (McKinley); $1,000 (Cleveland); $5,000 (Madison) and $10,000 (Chase). One of the most attractive of all was the $100,000 gold note (Wilson) of the 1934 series.

Gordon Greene of Arcadia was chairman of the tours committee.

Devon Townson of New South Wales, Australia, was the registrant from the most distant point. "I never saw so many coins," was the comment of the visitor, who happened through Riverside on a world tour at the time.

The auction with 1058 lots was conducted by John Cobb. It was well attended and prices followed generally those of the present market. Cobb said, "It was very successful."

The forum, devoted to the subject of the safe keeping of coin collections, was conducted by Herb Feinberg. Featured was a program presented by H. R. Branch of Central Safe and Vault Co. He displayed a series of home safes.

Highlight of the banquet with Ernest Camfield, master of ceremonies, was the awarding of the Medal of Merit to Charles M. Johnson of Long Beach, the tenth to receive this CSNA honor. It was in recognition for his service to the CSNA as director, as assistant editor and for handling its incorporation.

Ralph Mitchell, second president, 1949-50, was awarded the CSNA presidential medal in gold, silver and bronze. Silver ($15) and Bronze ($5) are available now for presidents Emmons, Mitchell and Panosh at CSNA or by the pair for $18.

The San Bernardino County Coin Club, sponsors of the event, issued large aluminum facsimiles of the buffalo nickel 5¼ inches in diameter. It was given as a souvenir to those attending the banquet.

The traditional convention attenders Irving and Mattie Knickerbocker of San Diego and Roy Hill of San Francisco. This "we attend 'em all" trio greeted their many friends and recalled previous gatherings.

Greatly missed was Lou Panosh of San Diego, CSNA's third president and past president of ANA. He is critically ill. Many of his friends and associates are planning to attend the testimonial dinner for him November 11 in San Diego.

Rudy Gjurovich, CSNA's permanent

sergeant-at-arms, is continually adding medals and coins to his coat. It now weighs 28 pounds.

Many of those seeing the Mission Inn for the first time were thrilled to wander through this tourist attraction and see its wonders. The numismatists climbed up and down stairways to visit their favorite dealers on the multi-decked bourse which rambled through the music room on various levels through the organ loft, around the back stage and through a large long banquet hall. At the extreme end and after another climb of steps appeared the tremendous numismatic exhibits in the Galleria.

The 43 exhibitors, including Uncle Sam, had their exhibits in over 100 frames, cases and displays. They ranged through all phases of numismatics and were well received by the visitors. Due to the billions of dollars worth of paper money on display by the U.S. in addition to the high value of the individual exhibitors, it was necessary to have extra guards for the security program. Sam Lopresto and Bill Barrett handled the security.

The Ladies' Luncheon and Fashion show at the "Diamond Lil" was enjoyed by the 25 in attendance. Mary Colver was in charge.

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CSNA PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL

One of the highlights of the recent Fall 1966 convention (39th) of the California State Numismatic Association held at Mission Inn in Riverside was the presentation of a gold medal to Past President **Ralph A. Mitchell** of Fullerton.

Mitchell was second president, serving 1949-50.

Previous medals were struck for Dr. Calvert L. Emmons, first president, and Leonel C. Panosh, third president. Others will be issued in the future, according to Dan Harley, CSNA president.

The medal has a full portrait with his name on the obverse and on the reverse is the CSNA emblem and the years he served. Like the others it was designed by Don Dow of Phoenix, Arizona, and he prepared the plaster cast. It was struck by Medallic Art Co. of New York.

It is in 10K gold, and a limited quantity of silver and bronze were also struck. He was also presented with silver and bronze copies.

The first 75 silver and first 150 bronze are numbered.

The medals may be purchased individually, bronze $5 and silver $15 or in sets for $18, from Dan Harley, CSNA president, 637 West Arrow Highway, Claremont, California 91711.

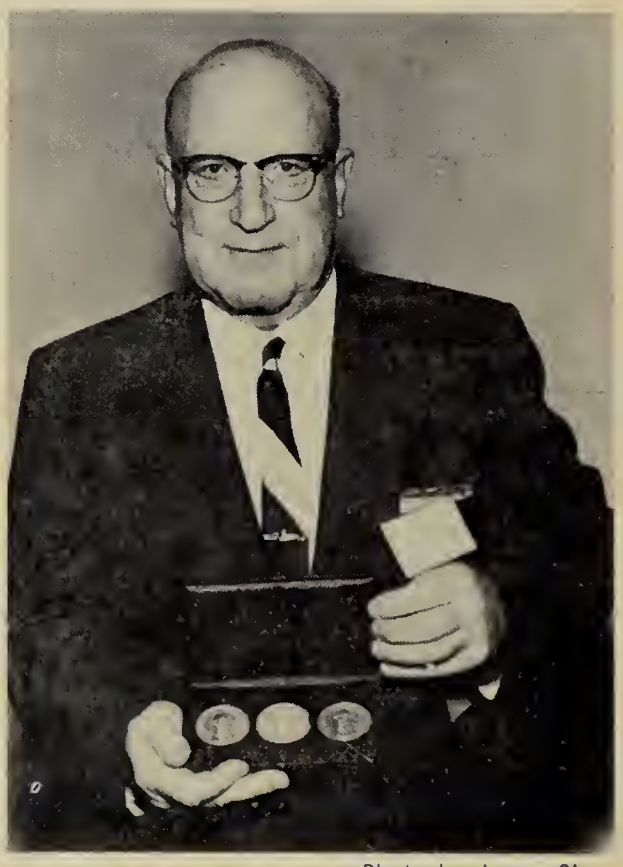

Photo by James Sloan

PAST PRESIDENT — Ralph Mitchell, second president of CSNA, 1949-50, displays the gold, silver and bronze medals, presented to him during the banquet. Recently CSNA began honoring all past presidents by the striking of these medals. The gold one is presented to the past president, copies of the silver or bronze are available by writing CSNA, or $18 for the pair.

CSNA 39th CONVENTION MEDALLION

A dollar sized medallion was struck for the 39th convention in golden bronze and silver. The bronze copies were given to registrants at the convention and the entire supply of over 2,000 was exhausted. The silver medallions are sold by the CSNA for $7.50. The obverse features the rain symbol used by Mission Inn and the parent orange tree of Riverside combined with the Arrowhead of San Bernardino, the sponsoring club; the CSNA emblem is on the reverse.

Photo by James Sloan

OLD TIMERS—Three of the first officers and founders of the San Bernardino County Coin Club, which sponsored the convention, pose for a photo. These officers, when SBCCC was formed in 1948, are (left to right): Bryan Burke, president; Fred Coops, secretary, and John E. Lenker, vice-president. At the convention they had jobs again being respectively on the banquet, bourse and publicity committees. Bland Haydon, original treasurer, was also present but missed the photo.

Photo by James Sloan

BEST—Gordon Greene of Arcadia displays his placque, won for Best in Show for his paper money exhibit. Greene was also chairman of the tour committee.

Photo by James Sloan

QUEEN—CSNA President Dan Harley presents a placque to Alexa Clark in recognition for her serving as convention queen. She assisted with publicity, the ribbon cutting, officially opening the convention, and generally with the hospitality.

Photo by James Sloan

ROYALTY—The King of Coin Collectors greets the Queen of the CSNA Convention and everyone is happy. The King is Rudy Gjurovich of Santa Cruz and the Queen is Alexa Clark, also Miss California. King Rudy is also permanent CSNA sergeant-at-arms. Both assisted at the convention by posing for publicity photographs. Rudy's much be-medaled coat has had so many numismatic additions that it now weighs 28 pounds. In walking two blocks in downtown Riverside he attracted so much attention that gawking motorists almost caused four traffic collisions. From then on, feeling Rudy was a traffic hazard, he was kept indoors.

Photo by James Sloan

GOLD TALK—Dealer William Silton of Los Angeles, in the bourse, discusses gold coins with Queen Alexa Clark.

Photo by James Sloan

RECALLS EVENT 63 YEARS AGO—On May 7, 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt planted an orange tree at Mission Inn, Riverside. A photo was taken, an enlargement of which is in Mission Inn today. Observing herself in that photo is Mrs. Irving Knickerbocker of San Diego. At that time she was Mattie Brown, 12 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, who lived nearby at the corner of Sixth and Mulberry. She is the girl in the white dress. Mrs. Knickerbocker recalled the incident when she saw the old photo again while attending the 39th semi-annual convention of the CSNA at Mission Inn, Nov. 3-6. She and her husband and Roy Hill have the distinction of having attended every CSNA convention.

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Curator's Comments

The Californiana Collection of the CSNA has really grown in the last few months. Most of this growth is the work of one generous man, **Walter Keeney** of Alhambra. Walt, who is a member of CSNA, ANA, and numerous local clubs, is not the one you might quickly recall. He is quiet and observing rather than vocal and petulant. He's the one who is working, not the one you hear speaking all the time. He doesn't ask for thanks so you will seldom see him on the platform taking bows. As he commented, "Not everyone can be an officer but every member of an organization can help the club by working for it."

What a thrill it is to open one of his packets. It may contain a large bill with a serial number of A000002A, a beautiful $20 gold piece, or an old merchant's token from some by-gone town. Most of his donations, which have a value of well over $2,500, have been large and small national bank

notes for California cities. Many bear historic names of banks and bank officials.

Walt was born in Chicago but came to Los Angeles when very young. He attended Monte Vista Elementary School, Franklin High School and Los Angeles City College. In his adult life in the Southland he has been an accountant, paymaster, postal worker, and is now semi-retired.

He and his wife, Lottie, have an apartment in Alhambra. His three children have married and gone away. Walt and his wife are surrounded by items which remind them of the past. There are momentos to remind him of the days when he was a tennis captain, items from his Woodcraft Ranger times when he was a Sachem-Ipawa, and pictures and letters from their many friends. Some of these articles have an interest to all. Walt was a personal friend of naturalist Ernest Thompson Seaton, whose memory is recalled in the apartment. One letter on display is from the White House. Even with this background, Walt still boasts that "coin collectors are the finest people I have ever met."

Walt's interest in numismatics was sparked when he acquired a Monroe Doctrine commemorative half dollar. From this meager beginning he expanded until he had a complete set of commemoratives in uncirculated condition. His interest in paper money began when he received some pieces of currency in a trade. The beautiful uncut sheets of bills at the Riverside convention were his. Those who attended the banquet at this convention recall the many beautiful large bills which he donated to the affair for the door prizes. You will also recall that he donated $600 to the ANA building fund.

Yes, Walt Keeney is one who really believes in supporting the organizations to which he belongs.

As if this splendid donation was not enough for the Californiana collection we had many others. **Erich Werling, Robert Johnson, Aldo Basso, Rudy Gjurovich, Walter Gerth, Dan Harley, Bill Worth, Everett Phillips, Dr. C. L. Emmons, Al Baber, Larry Tyler,** and **Lorne Allmor** also sent in material. The fact that these members sent in items at the same time as the fantastic group sent in by Walt should not lessen their contributions any. It is the steady flow of packages which are continuing to arrive which will make the future of our CSNA collection bright.

The Californiana Collection is now being stored in a large deposit box. For quite some time it was being stored for us free by the Santa Fe Savings and Loan here in San Bernardino. While this was a fine service, it was almost impossible to enter and leave the 80 pound locker box with ease. The safety deposit box will provide better access to the collection.

BRYAN BURKE
2364 North "G" St.
San Bernardino, Calif. 92405

———o———

Silver captured from a Portuguese vessel "Ouvidor" ended up struck into necessity crowns dated 1810 on the Ile de France, an island off the east coast of Madagascar now named Mauritius.

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The first building erected by the United States for public purpose was the U. S. Mint.

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Riches are no menace if we do not divorce dollars from sense.

Exhibits and Awards

ANDERSON, R. G., Fontana, Siamese Bullet Money.

BABER, A. L., El Cajon, Japanese One Yen, Gin Counterstamp.

BARRETT, "Bill", San Bernardino, Calif., Mission Medals.

COLVER, Charles G., Covina, Jubilee Coinage of Queen Victoria, U.S. minor and U.S. gold.

CROW, Donald, Redondo Beach, Ships on Coins.

CROW, Vena W., Redondo Beach, Mints, Minors, Crowns and Dollars, and World Crowns.

DOOVAS, William, San Gabriel, Major currency errors. **FIRST award, Paper Money.**

EDGERTON, Stuart, San Diego, Japanese prior to 1069. **SECOND award, Medieval.**

EDGERTON, Catharine, San Diego, Japanese Olympics.

FEATHERSTONE, David B., Rialto, Coins of Mexico.

FIES, John, San Carlos, The Pillars of Hercules of Spain. **SECOND, Modern Foreign.**

GRAY, Roy, Pasadena, Major Mint Errors. **FIRST award, United States.**

GJUROVICH, Rudy, San Jose, Commemorative Coins of the World.

GREENE, Gordon, Arcadia, Making Money and U.S. 20th Century Coin. **BEST OF SHOW.**

GUTEKUNST, Fred, San Bernardino, Indian Head Cents and Buffalo Nickels.

HAIG, Charles, Vandenberg A.F.B., Modern Japanese Silver.

HARLEY, Dan, Claremont, U.S. Standing Liberty Quarters, Tin from Calif., CSNA Medals.

HILL, Roy, San Francisco, U.S. Mints in Pictures.

HUTCHINSON, V. R., West Covina, Coinage of Seychelles and of the White Rajahs of Sarawak.

HUNT, Gordon B., Elsinore, Japanese.

JOHNSON, Richard, Fontana, U.S. Military medals and decorations. **FIRST AWARD,** Orders and Decorations.

KOHL, Mel, Huntington Park, The World of Commemorative Crowns.

KOHL, Leona, Huntington Park, Chief Executives.

KEENEY, W. B., Alhambra, Uncut U.S. Currency.

LENKER, John, Redlands, Odd & Curious from All Continents, Coins & Medals of Ethiopia, Coins of Napoleon and his family, Oddities in Paper Money, Peter I of Russia and start of Decimal system.

MONTGOMERY, Tom, Ontario, Decimal System of the Bahamas. **SECOND AWARD,** Junior Division.

McCURRY, Clifton, San Bernardino, Coins of Yester Year. **SECOND AWARD,** United States.

NESTLE, Jack, Hollywood, Badge — The Chicago & London Old Boys Assn. 1899.

OSHRIN, H. W., Redlands — Baltic States, Muscat & Oman, Maria Theresa Thaler Romance.

POCK, Rudolph, Altadena, Coins of the Romans. **SECOND AWARD,** Ancients.

POCK, Wanda, Altadena, Coinage of the Roman Republic. **FIRST AWARD,** Ancients.

POCK, Rudolph, Jr., Altadena, Animal Coins Around the World. **FIRST AWARD,** Juniors.

READ, Clay, Sun Valley, Commemoratives of the World.

RUSSELL, Bernard, Fontana, Pennies of the World.

RUSSELL, John W., Fontana, Different Compositions of the Lincoln Cent. Wooden Nickels.

SMITH, Howard, Redlands, U.S. Commemorative Gold, U.S. Proof Nickels, 20th Century Philippines; 1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia —Award and ticket. Russian Platinum.

STERLING, Len, Los Angeles, Golden Gloves.
TALLER, Elizabeth, Rosemead, Commemoratives of Israel.
FIRST AWARD, Foreign. Medals of Israel. **SECOND AWARD,** Miscellaneous.
TOUGE, John, Riverside, Misstrikes.
WALSH, Helen, Redlands, U.S. Commemoratives.
WERLING, Erich, Oakland, Multiple Thalers of Brunswick Luneberg.
FIRST AWARD, Miscellaneous.
WISSLEAD, William, Santa Ana, CSNA Historical Exhibit.

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ANOTHER HOLEY DOLLAR

By FEDERICO CLAVERIA, Santa Barbara

British Guiana, which has an area of 83,000 square miles, is located on the northern coast of South America. In 1630 the British began settling Surinam (present Dutch Guiana), and by the middle of the century were casting eyes to the rich Dutch settlements of Essequibo and Berbice to the northwest, in present British Guiana.

During the Dutch Wars the English captured (1665) the Dutch settlements. By the Treaty of Breda (1667) the Dutch regained its lost colony in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). Dutch control was again interrupted (1780) by the English capture of the principal towns, but in 1782 the French wrested control from the British. In 1783 Dutch ownership was restored. Again, in the French revolutionary wars, England seized all of the Dutch possessions in Guiana. By the treaty of Amiens (1802), the colony was once more restored to the Dutch, but in 1803 the British recaptured it. England held it until 1815 when she was permanently awarded the colonies of Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice which today is British Guiana.

Spanish American eight real pieces circulated in this British possession with a scalloped center cut removed from the lower part of the coin. On the upper part a small oval counterstamp with the letters E & D on the top line, and 3.GL on the bottom line. These letters are abbreviations for Essequibo, Demerara and 3 guilders.

The small portion removed was also stamped with the initials of the colony and circulated with a stamped value of 3 bits (3 BS).

These British Guiana holey dollars are very rare and even more so the small removed stamped piece.

British Guiana had its own coins struck in England in 1809 in values of ¼, ½, 1, 2 and 3 guilder pieces, and in 1813 there appeared ½ and 1 stiver pieces in copper.

Reprint from NUMISMA, official publication of the Santa Barbara Coin Club.

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DISCOVERED!

Why Business Ain't So Good

Month by Month

JANUARY — People spent all their cash for the Holidays.
FEBRUARY — All the best customers have gone South.
MARCH — Everybody's pre-occupied with getting ready to pay their income tax.
APRIL — Unseasonable cold. Also spent too much for Easter.
MAY — Too much rain—farmers distressed.
JUNE — Not enough rain—farmers distressed.
JULY — The heat has people down.
AUGUST — Everybody away on vacation.
SEPTEMBER — Everybody back—broke.
OCTOBER — Unseasonable heat . . . all customers are waiting to see how fall clearance sales turn out.
NOVEMBER — Everybody too upset over elections.
DECEMBER — Customers too busy with holiday shopping.

(Reprint from September 1966 issue of WESTERN COIN COLLECTOR.)

NUMISMATIC TRADE TOUR

European—1967

Your host, **Milton C. Strauch,** cordially invites you to join the first Numismatic Trade Tour of Europe, especially designed to serve members of the Numismatic Fraternity.

We will depart MAY 2, 1967 via KLM Royal Dutch Airlines for 21 event-packed days visiting Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Malmo, Vienna, Rome, Vatican City, Madrid, Paris and London. Private motorcoaches and multi-lingual tour guides have been engaged to provide us with complete sightseeing tours and special group events in each city.

To serve our Numismatic interests, visits have been planned to the Mints and National Coin Collections of each country we visit. Arrangements are now being made for business and social meetings with our European counterparts.

Milton's past 27 years in the coin world is known throughout the state. He has served as past president of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society and Northern California Numismatic Association, in addition to holding various offices in the San Francisco Coin Club and California State Numismatic Association. Milton has been the frequent recipient of many awards for his coin displays and literary efforts.

For information contact MILTON C. STRAUCH, 77 Westbrook Avenue, Daly City, California 94015.

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THE NAKED TRUTH

We read recently of a U.S. Mint employee who was caught smuggling mint errors out of the mint for sale to collectors. We wager that he would not have gotten away with it at all if the practices described here were in effect at all. The article is from a British newspaper of the 1890s and relates strange security precautions taken at the time in the mint of Japan:

There are about 300 hands employed at the mint of Yeddo, Japan. When the men enter in the morning, they are made to divest of their own clothes and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of the day's work, a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of 300 men springing from the ground on which they have been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of the yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them: their black hair is pulled down and examined; they wash their hands and hold them up to view; they drink water and then hallo; and lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on the way; after which they are allowed to dress and go to their lodgings.

Submitted by Gary Beals for the September 1966 issue of INTERCOIN, official publication of the International Numismatic Society of San Diego.

THE PESO

By FEDERICO CLAVERIA, Santa Barbara

When Spain conquered and colonized the Western Hemisphere, the same monetary unit was used in the colonies as in the mother country: the reales in small coins and the eight real piece in the large silver coin. These pieces were made in all of Latin America. In the latter part of the 19th century in Spain the unit became peseta and a five peseta crown became a "duro". Eventually in the Americas the piece of eight became a "peso".

The word peso in Spanish means weight, and it is believed that with the striking of the silver cob eight real pieces, as they were irregular, people were used to trimming or filing off a little silver at a time, and as these pieces returned to circulation people accepting them would exclaim "este no da el peso" or "esto ya no es un peso". Translated into English: "this does not weigh its weight" or "this is not of weight". And from this was given to the large crown-size coins the name of "peso". As the colonies became independent and countries were born, 16 new countries adopted the peso or units of 100 as the monetary unit.

The first country was Chile, issuing a peso coin in 1817 and gaining its full independence in 1818. Uruguay was second, gaining independence in 1825. Its first coin with the word peso was minted in 1844, and is still being used today. Third was Costa Rica with full independence in 1848, and striking its first coin with the word peso, reading Republica de Costa Rica, ½ P, which was called medio peso (half dollar). Costa Rica never did issue a one peso coin. Today the 100 units are called a colon in honor of Cristobal Colon (Christopher Columbus).

Peru followed next, and in Peru as in Mexico the same unit of reales was used. During Peru's war of independence, a small copper coin was struck in the amount of ¼ peso. However, it was not until 1855 that the large one peso coin was struck in silver, and this was the only year in which they struck a coin with the word peso on it. From 1824 to 1855 the eight real of independent Peru was in use. Today in Peru the monetary unit is the sol.

In fifth place comes Haiti, starting its drive for independence from France in 1794; becoming a republic in 1804, and using the monetary unit of 100 centimes. Later it became the gourde and is in use today. But in

1856 Emperor Faustino the First struck a large coin with a large bust of himself, and on the reverse the inscription Empire d'Haiti 1856, the coat of arms, to the left the number 1 and to the right the letter P, which no doubt stands for one peso.

Columbia was the sixth nation to issue a coin in silver with the value of one peso in 1859. Columbia initiated its independence movement in 1810 and acquired it in 1824. It continued to strike coin with the real system after its independence. The monetary unit as of today is still the peso—although no peso coins are being struck now—only on paper notes.

Bolivia also fought for its independence and in 1825 when it became a sovereign country its monetary unit was changed from the Spanish reales to sueldos, eight sueldos making the large silver crown that replaced the Spanish piece of eight. These sueldos continued until 1859 when the first crown size coin with the word peso was struck. In this case the word peso is used to tell the actual weight of the coin (PESO—400 GR) or 400 grains and not as a monetary unit. The obverse bears the above description and also the bust of Simon Bolivar. The reverse has the Spanish classical method of expressing the fineness of silver of 10 dineros 20 grains, as were the Mexican Republic silver coins. Today the national unit of Bolivia is the boliviano in honor of its liberator Simon Bolivar.

The number eight country to use the peso was El Salvador in 1892. The obverse shows the flag of El Salvador in the center with the wording "America Central" and "1 peso" at the bottom. The reverse reads "Republica del Salvador" with the fineness of 900 in silver and the date 1892. In the center is the coat of arms. This country at one time was part of Mexico during the first Mexican Empire of Iturbide. Later it was a part of the Republic of Central America, becoming an independent nation in 1841 and using the real as its monetary unit. In 1925 the peso was discontinued and the unit became a colon honoring Cristobal Colon (Christopher Columbus).

Honduras takes the ninth place in this series. Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and settled in 1524. It gained its independence from the Central American Federation in 1838. It belonged to Mexico in 1822. The real unit continued until 1862, then the peso was used but with the peculiarity that the peso was worth only one real. Pieces were struck reading 8, 4, 2 and 1 pesos. Later the 8 pesos pieces were converted into 1 peso pieces. The peso is not used today, having been changed into the lempira in 1926.

Guatemala is number ten. Here too the eight real piece was in use after its independence from Spain and Mexico, but in 1864 the first peso piece was struck in silver. The obverse reads "Rafael Carrera President of the Republic of Guatemala". On the reverse appears the coat of arms, the date and the fineness of the silver—10 D 20 G. In 1925, the denomination was changed from peso to quetzal, which is also the national bird of Guatemala.

Mexico was the eleventh country to use the monetary unit of peso with the pieces struck in 1866 during the Maximilian Empire. Although in 1708 there appeared in Mexico pieces known as peso Maria or Ave Maria peso in a triangular shape, cast in lead or silver, Orozco y Berra, Medina, and Vidal Quadras y Ramon, numismatists of long ago, remain silent regarding these queer so-called pesos, but my distinguished numismatist friend, Dr. Alberto Pradeau of La Cresenta, Calif., is of the opinion that these curious oddities are not coins, but units of weight used in the mining fields.

Cuba is the twelfth country to use the peso in its monetary system. Cuba started its drive for independence from Spain in 1820, but nothing of importance came about until 1868, and in 1898 with the help of the United States Cuba gained its full independence from Spain. In 1870 the revolutionary forces struck pattern pesos in silver with the coat of arms and the wording Republica de Cuba on the obverse. The reverse has the date 1870 at the bottom, Un Peso enclosed in a wreath, and around the outer part of the wreath in the upper part of the piece, Moneda Provisional. The peso continues to be the monetary unit of Cuba today.

In 1874 a French adventurer by the name of Orllie Antonine set up an independent territory in what now is a part of Chile. Its name was Arancania. He had one peso coins struck

in silver. The obverse reads Orllie Antonine, "1 er D'Arancanie et de Patagonia", with a coat of arms in the center. Translated into English this reads "1st King of Arancania and Patagonia". These are the flat lands of Argentina. The reverse has 1 Peso and the date 1874 in the center, around reads Nouvelle France (New France). No more coins of Arancania were struck.

Argentina comes in fourteenth place. It became independent from Spain in 1809-1810, and was the first Spanish colony to gain its independence. Argentina continued with the Spanish real system for a time, but in 1815 substituted the sol for the real and then returned to the real until in 1881 the first peso coin was struck. This coin is illustrated as number six in "The Silver Dollars of North and South America" by Wayte Raymond. It is a very beautiful crown size coin. The obverse shows the coat of arms and reads Republica Argentina with the date 1882. The reverse has a large face of liberty facing left, with Un Peso and Libertad, and the fineness of the silver—9 Dos. Fino.

Here is a coin that the coat of arms and the legend Republica Argentina, determines the obverse in Argentina, but in the United States the large face of Liberty is called the obverse. In Argentina and other Central and South American countries, our Morgan and Peace silver dollar reverse, the side with the U.S. coat of arms, would be the right side of the coin, and the side with the head of Liberty would be the reverse.

Paraguay comes into fifteenth place in the use of the peso in its monetary system. The history of Paraguay begins in 1527 with exploration of the River Rio de la Plata and the Paraguay River in hopes of finding a way across the continent into Peru. Asuncion, its capital, was founded in 1536. Paraguay claims to be the first new-world colony to seek independence from Spain. A revolt commenced in the year 1721, led by Jose Antequera, lasting for two years. The country gained full independence from Spain in 1814.

The peso became its monetary unit in 1888. The real was in use previously. The obverse has a large star in the center within a wreath, the date below, and Republica del Paraguay from left to right on the top. The reverse shows a lion in a sitting position with a pole holding a liberty cap at the top, the wording Paz y Justicia (Peace and Justice), Un Peso, and the fineness of the silver, 9 Dos Fino. This was the only peso coin issued for this country, and the unit was changed from peso to gaurani as now in use, but only on paper currency.

In sixteenth place stands Puerto Rico (Rich Port), visited by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. Vicente Yanez Pinzon was given permission to settle the island, but Juan Ponce de Leon was the man who actually began the conquest in 1508, later discovering Florida. There were many uprisings against Spain on the islands. The most important was the Lares rebellion of 1868, which was easily quelled. In February of 1898, Spain granted Puerto Rico self-governing privileges. A few months later the Spanish-American War broke out. The Treaty of Paris ended the war in December 1898. Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States and at present uses the U.S. dollar.

Spanish and Spanish colonial coins were used in Puerto Rico, but in 1895 a peso in silver was made with the bust of the young Spanish monarch, Alfonso XIII. The legend reads: Alfonso XIII P.L.G.D.D. Rey C de Espana (By the Grace of God Constitutional King of Spain), with the date below 1895. The reverse: ISLA DE PUERTO RICO, the Spanish coat of arms and below 1 PESO — 5 PTAS. On the lower left are two small initials P.G., representing the last names of the two assayers Piero and Gonzales. On the lower right a small V, the initial of the official weigher Remigio Vega.

The last country to adopt the peso for its monetary unit was the Dominican Republic. It occupies two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola. Discovered by Columbus in 1492, its native name seems to have been Haiti. A Spanish colony was named Santo Domingo (Holy Sunday). During dictator Trujillo's reign, Ciudad Trujillo was the capital, but before his dictatorship, and since then, the capital has been Santo Domingo. In 1821 the inhabitants expelled the Spanish government. A revolt broke out in 1844, but the Haitians were defeated and Haiti was again a province of Spain, until 1861. The revolts continued and in 1865 Spain withdrew, unable to

maintain order. Disorder continued and in 1916 U.S. Marines occupied the island. Trujillo was assassinated in 1961.

In 1897 their first peso was struck. On the obverse the legend reads DIOS, PATRIA J LIBERTADA (God, Country and Liberty). The reverse: the full head of Liberty, facing left, and the words UN PESO 1897. Struck in base metal, the peso is still the monetary unit.

This ends the peso in the Americas, however, I would like to say that I have inserted a little history about each country, because that to me is part of what makes coin collecting such an interesting hobby.

(Reprint from Santa Barbara Coin Club "Numisma", issues of August, September, October and November, 1964.)

(Editor's Note:— We have not had many articles in Calcoin News on coins of the Central and South America countries. The above article certainly brings out the fact that there is a wealth of material awaiting to be written up. Let us have some good articles for future issues of Calcoin News.)

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MATCH-MAKING IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES

NEW EXHIBIT AT THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK MONEY MUSEUM

To the relief of many prospective brides and grooms, the practice of matching marriage with money is disappearing in most western societies. With few exceptions, a bride is evaluated in terms of her personal rather than material assets.

But in many primitive societies the old custom persists. As proof, the Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum at 1254 Avenue of the Americas opened an exhibit on "The Price of a Bride." It features the many kinds of odd and curious monies used to consummate a marriage in subsistence economies.

For example, a young swain on the Island of Yap who has a Fei burning a hole in his pocket can buy himself 10,000 coconuts, an 18 foot canoe or a wife. He'd better have big pockets, though, since a Fei is a stone disk about 30 inches in diameter and weighs over 100 pounds.

"We were curious to know," says Caroline Harris, director of the Money Museum, "the amount the young 20th Century tribesman must pay to secure a dutiful, hard-working wife. We found that practices are not strikingly different from what they have been in more civilized parts of the world.

"The price of a bride depends on the wealth of the suitor. Naturally, the more he has, the more he pays."

A rich man in northeastern Uganda may give as many as 200 head of cattle to the family of his desired mate.

However, in the Santa Cruz Islands (British Solomons), the price is more specific. There a wife may be bought for no less than ten 30 foot long coils, each made from the feathers of at least 300 birds. A long string of diwarra coral shell money can buy a wife in the Santo Islands.

The coil money and the diwarra shells are among the selections of odd and curious currency that the museum features in its exhibit.

On the Gilbert Islands, New Britain and the Southern Solomons, porpoise teeth are used as currency. In much the same way as a modern housewife prizes matched pearls, the people on these islands admire a set of porpoise teeth. The playful fish has a large number of evenly matched incisors. 500 teeth buys one wife.

In primitive societies the system of wife-buying can be understood best if the communities are observed as agricultural societies where each member is expected to carry his, or her, share of the work. It is a loss to a family or village if an able-bodied woman leaves the group to join another community.

"From this point of view," says Mrs. Harris, "the family of the bride is not selling a child, but rather losing a competent contributor to the community's economy. In fact, where a bride price is paid, the term 'price' is rarcly used and at no time is the concept of selling introduced. It's simply a trade, an exchange."

And, of course, there are some compensations.

North of the Tehachapis

By JERRY KROEGER

At the August meeting of the East Bay Coin Club, **Roy Hill** gave a talk on U.S. Mints. Roy's talk was profusely illustrated with photos and other mementos from his personal collection. In all, very interesting and informative. (Asst. Editors note: Roy Hill showed a group of photos at the Riverside convention of the progress in construction made on the new Philadelphia Mint.)

The ANA slides were shown at the September meeting on the "Coins of Christian Imperial Rome", narrated by **Don Thrall.**

The speaker of the October meeting was **Sidney Haas.** He spoke on "Non-English British Coins". An excellent and interesting talk, "loaded" with coins from his personal collection.

On Sunday, November 13, 1966, the East Bay Coin Club held its annual "Coinival". Registration was over 200 and the following exhibitors received the EBCC certificate of award: **James Tobin,** Misc. U.S.; **Don Thrall,** Obsolete and Broken Bank notes and a Fractional Currency Shield; **Jan Carroll,** China oddities; **Dana Booth,** Coins of the World; **Gregory Marino,** Numismatic Mix-ups, and **Roy Hill,** U.S. Mints.

Discoverer Coin Club, Sunnyvale, California, won first place in club exhibits at the Northern California Numismatic Association Convention in San Francisco.

The display won the perpetual trophy which the club may keep for one year, and was composed of U.S. three-cent silver pieces which were issued from 1851 until 1873. Coins for the exhibit consisted of a complete set of the circulation issue from 1851 to 1862, plus several rare Proof issues.

Coins were loaned to the club by **Al. Shimonauff, Ed. Sins,** and **Bud Grimes.**

Members winning honors at the convention were **Shimonauff,** third best of show; **Philip Chew, Rudy Gjurovich** and **Sins,** first places, and **Ray Erkson,** a second place.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the cafeteria at the Lockheed plant. Sessions are held each meeting night from 7 p.m. until 10 p.m.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society of San Francisco had the privilege of hearing our Editor, **Les Lodge,** as speaker at the August meeting. Les spoke on PCNS's Pan Pacific collection and brought up some little known treasures. Les was later presented with the CSNA Certificate of Appreciation.

PCNS was presented with a handsome plaque by the American Numismatic Association, in recognition of more than fifty years of continuous membership in ANA. The award is about 9x12, has a gold seal with blue and gold ribbons, and is signed by President **Matt Rothert,** and the Acting Executive Secretary, **Jack Koch. Erich Werling** attended the business meeting of the recent ANA convention in Chicago. He brought the award back with him and handed it to our President at our meeting. It was passed around among the members, and then turned over to the Librarian for safekeeping. Our thanks to ANA for this nice gesture. It is appreciated.

At the September meeting guess who was the main speaker? That's right, **Roy Hill** on San Francisco Mint. Roy speaks without notes so every time he speaks there is always something different. Keep up the good work Roy.

Numismatic Research Group of Modesto won an Honorable Mention in National Coin Week 1966. Many thanks to all who participated.

This group had its 10th weekly TV show on Channel 19, Saturday at 3:30 p.m. The group remains small, but active, and is working closer with the larger Modesto-Turlock coin club.

The booth of the Fresno Numismatic Society at the Fresno District Fair attracted the interested atten-

tion of thousands of visitors who viewed coins and currency from the United States and many foreign lands. Nineteen exhibitors displayed 59 cases of numismatic material. The exhibits were on a competitive basis this year for the first time. A special award was presented to **Harold Anderson** for his case "In God We Trust" and a third award for his case "The Five Keys". First awards were won by **Everett Phillips** for his display of "The Medals of John F. Kennedy" and by **Mike Newton** for his display of "The Copper Coinage of George III."

Second awards were won by **Everett Phillips** for "Metallic Varieties of World Coinage", **William Lee** for "Grading Guide" and "The Widow's Mite" and **Mike Newton** for "Trade Dollars of the World."

It is still worth while to check your coins, the writer **Fred Tinkham,** recently acquired twelve rolls of cents and in looking them over found a 1906 Indian head in fine condition, Red Book $1.00. While the coin has but little value, it goes to prove that there are old coins still in circulation. We always anticipate finding a pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow.

Excellent attendance marked the October meeting of the Vallejo Numismatic Society. The feature of the evening was an illustrated talk presented by Mr. **Max D. Phillips** of the U.S. Secret Service Agency. Mr. Phillips discussed the growth of counterfeiting in the United States and the resultant development and growth of his agency. He pointed out that counterfeiting in the U.S. has more than doubled in the past year due to the improvements in duplicating equipment. He concluded with the recommendation that study and know the details of our paper money, particularly the twenty dollar bill. Examine the detail, the printing, the color, and above all learn the feel of the paper.

Walter Bobotch, the president, presented Mr. Phillips with a Mariano G. Vallejo commemorative medal as a token of our appreciation for his fine presentation and talk.

The Daly City, California, Coin Club had an educational program on November 11, under the direction of **Robert Monroe**. He was assisted by **George Ham, Thomas Hodge** and **Walter McKann.**

Most of the aspects of coin collecting were discussed, such as information on coins, conditions, values, and related topics. Following the presentation, a question and answer period was held.

A miscellaneous auction was held recently by the Davis, Calif., Coin Club in an effort to raise money to promote an exhibit planned. There were 42 members and 27 visitors present in the Davis school.

Mrs. **Jan Kerley** was named secretary-treasurer to fill the position formerly held by Mrs. **R. M. Brook.**

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. in the school on the first Tuesday of each month.

Edward Sins was elected president of the Discoverer Coin Club, Sunnyvale, Calif., during a meeting in the Lockheed cafeteria, where the group meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Frank Greene was named vice president; **Chris Christiansen,** second vice president; **James Kudenoy,** recording secretary; **Al Shimonauff,** treasurer, with **Sam Crisafulli, Robert Rushing** and **Don Wilhelm** named as board members.

A white elephant trading evening was to be the order of business for the Lake Tahoe Coin Club, Stateline, California, during their September meeting.

Guests welcomed at their meeting included **Mike Marple, David Guess, L. Ferriera** and **B. Guyer** and his daughters, according to the "Lake Tahoe Breezes", publication of the club.

Meetings are sparked by displays, refreshments, special awards, an auction and a trading session, according to **Adele Sellers,** club secretary.

U.S. Gold Coins was the subject of the October 24 meeting of the Peninsula Coin Club in Palo Alto, Calif., special emphasis was placed on $20 issues.

Silver dollars were also the subject of talks and exhibits during the meeting. **Ed Sins** used a projector

to show coins on a screen, much to the enjoyment of those present.

Meeting announcements are issued prior to each month's session, with **Roy Hill** scheduled to talk on U.S. Mints at the meeting for November 28, 1966.

ATTENTION—ALL LOCAL CLUB SECRETARIES AND EDITORS: All minutes of meetings, club bulletins and information about coming or past coin-a-ramas should be forwarded to Jerry Kroeger, 1999 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94703.

—o—

South of the Techachapis

By PEGGY BORGOLTE

Woe is me! Not only did our editor succumb to some kind of "bug" or "bugs", forcing him into the hospital — but I also became incapacitated, having broken a few ribs and which aggravated an old injury in my back.

While I did manage to get the Convention Report made out — I failed to get my usual column "South of the Tehachapis" ready. This is my first slip-up as assistant editor. I hope it will not be repeated.

Will all local club secretaries and editors please note my change of address — P.O. Box 2377, Sepulveda, Calif. 91343.

—o—

PALO SECO TOKENS

By HARVEY L. ROSE, La Mesa

The Palo Seco Leper Colony was established in 1907. In 1948 the name was changed to Palo Seco Leprosarium, and since 1964 it has been known simply as Palo Seco Hospital. The hospital is located in B a l b o a, Canal Zone, and today has about one hundred patients.

The first need for a special currency arose during a reorganization of the Palo Seco Colony in 1919, when the use of chaulmoogra oil was introduced in the treatment of leprosy. Because it was necessary for patients to handle money, it was decided to issue a special currency good only at Palo Seco, the reasons being: (a) the idea that money handled by leprosy patients was repugnant and the belief that the d i s e a s e might easily be transmitted in this manner; (b) the fact that patients having regular money could buy rum and other prohibited articles from bootleggers or by other illegal means; and (c) the belief that the inability of patients to accumulate money usable outside of the institution would be a deterrent to those wishing to escape.

The tokens were made in the same sizes as United States coins. The dollar, 50 - cent, 25 - cent and 10 - cent pieces were aluminum with a round hole in the center, while the 5-cent and 1-cent pieces were brass with a square hole.

Outstanding Palo Seco currency was covered by deposit of actual United States currency in the custody of the Superintendent. The tokens were used in the colony from 1919 until 1952, when they were withdrawn from circulation and replaced with United States silver coins. It is now recognized that leprosy is very mildly contagious, leaving little liklihood of contagion through handling coins. There has been great improvement in the condition of patients since the introduction of sulfones in treatment, and silver money is thought to be in itself "self-sterilizing".

The original issue of these tokens was in the amount of $1,800, of which $1,492.75 was destroyed on Nov. 28, 1955. This leaves approximately $300 worth of Palo Seco tokens in the hands of collectors and visitors who carried them away as souvenirs, or lost during normal usage.

I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Thomson, Administrative Officer, and Mr. Eztra Hurwitz, Superintendent, of the Palo Seco Hospital for providing information on these interesting tokens.

(Reprinted from the September 1965 issue of "Intercoin", official publication of International Numismatic Society of San Diego.)

Calendar of Numismatic Events

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

April 13-16, 1967.....Sacramento Inn, Sacramento
Darvin L. "Ace" Reiswig, general chairman, 5518 - 24th St., Sacramento
A. G. "Hap" Yeager, asst. general chairman, 1820 Eye St., Sacramento
Frank Roza, Jr., bourse chairman
Robert Martin, exhibit chairman

Fall, 1967 .....Disneyland
William O. Wisslead, general chairman, 2053 Cypress Ave., Santa Ana

Spring, 1968 .....Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco
John D. Sears, general chairman.....15 Poncetta Dr., Daly City

Fall, 1968 .....Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles

OTHERS

Feb. 3-6.....Long Beach Stamp and Coin Exposition
City Auditorium, Long Beach

Feb. 9-12.....Numismatic Association of Southern California
Twelfth Annual Convention, Los Angeles

March 6.....Numismatic Error Collectors of America
First Annual Error-A-Rama.....Roosevelt Hotel, Hollywood
Duane Spellman, publicity information, Box 147, Simi, Calif. 93065.

April 1-2.....Redding Numismatic Society
Annual North State Coinarama.....Shasta College Cafeteria, Redding
Gordon Short, Box 1831, Redding, Calif. 96001.

April 9.....San Francisco Coin Club, Fourth Annual Coin Fair

April 22-29.....National Coin Week

Aug. 9-12.....American Numismatic Association
76th Annual Convention.....Americana Hotel, Miami, Florida
Sidney W. Smith, general chairman.....2512 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla.

Sept. 30 - Oct. 1.....San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council
Tenth Annual Coinarama

———o———

VIEWPOINTS ON MONEY

By ARTHUR F. GIEVE

Everybody is interested in money.
The Church in the tithe of it.
The author in the emolument of it.
The banker in the interest of it.
The burglar in the loot of it.
The capitalist in the dividends of it.
The clergyman in the perquisite of it.
The gambler in the chance of it.
The government in the tax of it.
The heir in the inheritance of it.
The insurance company in the premium of it.
The inventor in the royalty of it.
The landlord in the rent of it.
The miser in the feel of it.
The widow in the dowry of it.
The worker in the wage of it.
The coin collector in the hobby of it.
Nobody is against it, although the Good Book proclaims to all the world that the love of money is the Root of All Evil.

(Reprint from the October 1966 issue of Tahoe Coin Breezes, official publication of the Lake Tahoe Coin Club.)

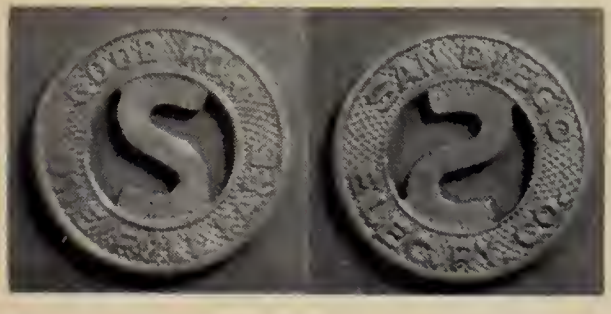
"INVITATION"

By DWIGHT A. SAFFORD, San Diego

The famous masters of the dance, Katharine and Arthur Murray, have a slogan: "Put a little fun in your life, try dancing". With apologies to them, I'd like to change that slogan to: "Put a lot of fun in your collecting life, try Exonumia". No, you probably won't find this word in your dictionary yet, since it has only been a few years since Russell Rulau "coined" this term in San Diego, to describe the many and varied objects or things which to the uninformed appear to be of numismatics. While at first appraisal, tokens, medallic art, trade items, and decorations seem to be foreign to the numismatic field, this is wrong. For indeed, they are all truly of coins and medals, and as such, become an integral part of the complete body of numismatics.

In this field of Exonumia, there are many areas open to exploration where one can discover and explore the fascinating study of Americana, by way of the many fields of tokens from the tokens of the Colonists, of politicals, the military, the religious, even of the tradesman and advertising items.

Or explore the field of transportation from the tokens of the toll pikes of the Colonies, the tokens given by early railroads in exchange for the wood used as fuel for their engines; through the tokens of the many bus, streetcar and ferry transportation systems throughout the country, and even the parking tokens of today.



The fairs and expositions held in this country since 1876 have created a tremendous field of tokens, and medallic art; from the souvenir medallion, advertising tokens, and the beautiful and often expensive commemorative medals and awards.

There is the field of the military, encompassing military scrip, sutler tokens, camp or base tokens, the prisoner of war tokens, and the awards and decorations. And there is the religious area, from the communion token, through the beautiful art that graces so many of the medallic pieces of all sects and beliefs.

San Diego has been blessed, for there are many of the avenues of exploration open right here in our own back yard as it were. The location of two international expositions makes San Diego the birthplace of many Exonumia items in the fair and exposition field. We have had a transportation system on the streets and waterways that has had considerable variation in its tokens. There have been a number of diversified trade and advertising tokens issued here by various business concerns in the past, including the world famous San Diego Zoo.

And, don't forget that San Diego is the center of a great military complex, embracing various branches of the service so the path of exploration should be well rewarded with military Exonumia.

And so, if you too would like to put a lot of fun in your collecting life, come with me and explore these fields of Exonumia, for I am sure that if you do, you will not only find that fun but will find rewards of great value in terms of knowledge, pride of ownership and be a much better numismatist.

And, don't forget — if you are mercenary, friend "Curly" Mitchell says: "Today's trash — tomorrow's treasure."

(Reprint from June 1966 issue of the **San Diego Numismatic Society Bulletin**)

(Editor's Note: It will be recalled by many of our members that at the April 1965 CSNA convention in San Francisco, eight previous Best-of-Show exhibits were re-exhibited in a special group. The "Best of Best of Show" award was given to Virginia Culver, for her outstanding display entitled "Discovering Exonumia".)

From the Desk of the Secretary

LIFE MEMBERS ACCEPTED (24)

Note: Starred numbers are charter members who will be assigned life membership numbers in the order of originally joining. Numbers to be assigned on January 1, 1967.

1-* LEE, Kenneth W. .....422 Security Bldg., Glendale, Calif. 91203
1-* HILL, Roy .....1140 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109
1-* MITCHELL, Ralph A. .....1600 W. Brookdale Pl., Fullerton, Calif. 92633
1-* WERLING, Erich.....1856 - 66th Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94621
1-* LINDOW, Lloyd E. .....P.O. Box 8411, San Marino, Calif. 91108
1-* ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB
c/o William O. Wisslead, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, Calif. 92707
1-* BUSCH, George L. .....1114 N. Signal St., Ojai, Calif. 93023
1-* LANFRANCO, Robert J. .....P.O. Box 368, Selma, Ore., 97538
1-* GJUROVICH, Rudy .....225 Mt. Hermon Rd., Space 9, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95062
1-* KOSOFF, A. .....P.O. Box 456, Encino, Calif. 91316
1-* BERGEN, Herbert M. .....604 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, Calif. 92632
1-* FISH, Edward H. .....P.O. Box 342, Cabazon, Calif. 92230
1-* OSTROM, Everett S. .....2132 - 18th Ave., Kingsburg, Calif. 93631
1-* NESTLE, Jack B. .....1207 N. Orange Dr., Hollywood, Calif. 90038
1-* BUTTRAM, W. H. .....2121 W. Canton St., Long Beach, Calif. 90810
1-* MUSSATTI, James.....1341 University Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94301
1-* STRAUCH, Milton C. .....77 Westbrook Ave., Daly City, Calif. 94015
1-* HIGBEE, Wayne L. .....1506 W. Yale Ave., Fresno, Calif. 93705
1-* WALRATH, Louis G. .....1646 Avocado Dr., Vista, Calif. 92083
1-* YEOMAN, Richard S. .....115 S. Indiana St., Racine, Wis. 53405
1-* MARKOFF, Elliott .....4421 Ponca St., No. Hollywood, Calif. 91602
2-3 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB
c/o Fred W. Coops, 457 N. "E" St., San Bernardino, Calif. 92401
14-1 ROSE, Harvey L. .....P.O. Box 577, La Mesa, Calif. 92043
16-2 CUTTING, Henry E. .....3603 La Jara, Long Beach, Calif. 90805

NEW MEMBERS

1653 HILL, Michael M. .....P.O. Box 2451, Riverside, Calif. 92506
(sponsored by Dan Harley)
1654 McCURRY, Clifton E. .....2031 Porter St., San Bernardino, Calif. 92405
(sponsored by Fred Coops)
1655 DERDERIAN, William .....829 - 11th St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90403
(sponsored by the secretary)
1656 BRIGGS, James R.....865 W. Marshall Blvd., San Bernardino, Calif. 92405
(sponsored by Dan Harley)
1657 WALSH, Helen M. .....1323 Fifth Ave., Redlands, Calif. 92373
(sponsored by Howard Smith)
1658 KUNZA, Peter P. ....2106 E. Workman Ave., West Covina, Calif. 91790
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1659 GRAY, Roy E. .....P.O. Box 467, Pasadena, Calif. 91102
(sponsored by Dan Harley)
1660 REEL, Art .....3239 E. Anaheim, Long Beach, Calif. 90804
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1661 SLOAN, James .....P.O. Box 5, Redlands, Calif. 92374
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1662 HUNT, Gordon B. .....260 E. Graham St., Elsinore, Calif. 92330
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1663 CROW, Vena W. .....2500 Alvord Lane, Redondo Beach, Calif. 90278
(sponsored by Walter Snyder)
1664 CHASE, H. J. .....P.O. Box 777, Huntington Park, Calif. 90255
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1665 HANTY, Michael .....4030½ Grandview, Los Angeles, Calif. 90066
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1666 McHORSE, O. A.....403 Town & Country Village, Mill Valley, Calif. 94941
(sponsored by Charles Colver)

1667 WHITE, Harlan .....5930 Waverly, La Jolla, Calif. 92037
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1668 LEVIN, David .....87 E. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, Calif. 91101
(sponsored by Joe Goldberg)
1669 PICKETT, D. M. .....P.O. Box 1521, Gardena, Calif. 90249
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1670 TALLER, Elizabeth .....8542 E. Guess St., Rosemead, Calif. 91770
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1671 ORAM, R. Kent .....1817-A E. Charleston, Las Vegas, Nev. 89104
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1672 TONGE, John P. .....3863 - 3rd St., Riverside, Calif. 92501
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1673 GRANT, B. J. .....1530 Henderson Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90813
(sponsored by Vance Hutchinson)
1674 DeLaVERGNE, Archie B. ....815 Orange Grove Ave., Colton, Calif. 92324
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1675 KELSON, Dr. Raymond .....4015 Lemon St., Riverside, Calif. 92501
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1676 DANSCO MFG. CO. .....2300 W. Washington Blvd., Venice, Calif. 90291
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1677 EPSTEIN, Douglas.....817 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. 90401
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1678 BRUCE, Angus E. .....P.O. Box 185, Bryn Mawr, Calif. 92374
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1679 MARX, Mrs. Sally.....P.O. Box 9582, No. Hollywood, Calif. 91609
(sponsored by Nona Moore & Sylvia Novack)
1680 WILLARD, Robert A. .....12780 Lee St., Sunnymead, Calif. 92388
(sponsored by Mike Hill)
1681 HAYMAN, Clarence V. .....P.O. Box 331, Elsinore, Calif. 92330
(sponsored by Gordon Hunt)
1682 SILVER, Fred.....10299 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif. 92503
(sponsored by John Tonge)
1683 SILVER, Jean.....10299 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif. 92503
(sponsored by John Tonge)
1684 BOWLIN, Jerry.....8746 Garfield, Riverside, Calif. 92503
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1685 GURMAN, Ben G., M.D. .....3785 Cantfield Rd., Pasadena, Calif. 91107
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1686 FRANK, G. W. .....5424 Castle Knoll Rd., La Canada, Calif. 91011
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1687 SMITH, Everett V. .....9421 Tamarind, Fontana, Calif. 92335
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1688 BRISKER, Jack.....4628 Norwood St., San Diego, Calif. 92115
(sponsored by Sylvia Haffner)
1689 POCK, Rudolph F. .....1415 Loma Alta Dr., Altadena, Calif. 91001
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1690 CENTER, James H. .....8569 Blue Lake Dr., San Diego, Calif. 92119
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1691 DOOVAS, William.....P.O. Box 457, San Gabriel, Calif. 91176
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1692 EMERSON, Sid A. .....111 N. Broadway, Escondido, Calif. 92025
(sponsored by Al Baber)
1693 SIDOTI, Joseph.....1674 Bryton Ct., Colton, Calif. 92324
(sponsored by Nona Moore)
1694 RENDELL, George.....1276 Malaga Dr., Riverside, Calif. 92509
(sponsored by Fred Coops)
1695 GRAVES, Jerry.....1856 Loma Vista, Apt. 1, Riverside, Calif. 92507
(sponsored by Charles Colver)
1696 ERMSHAR, Lloyd G., M.D.....453 S. Soto St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90033
1697 GOULD, Maurice M. .....P.O. Box 141, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167
1698 ELLIOTT, Joseph C. .....P.O. Box 3165, North Las Vegas, Nev. 89030
1699 MONARQUE, A. .....P.O. Box 1132, Nogales, Ariz. 85621
1700 GREENE, Dorothy C. .....P.O. Box 3412, South El Monte, Calif. 91733
(sponsored by Gordon Greene)

RE-INSTATEMENTS

330 BARNES, John M. .....P.O. Box 25031, Los Angeles, Calif. 90025
620 WEBER, William R. .....501 Pamlar Ave., San Jose, Calif. 95128
1247 GRAF, Josephine E. .....203 Quadara Blvd., Apt. 1, Laurelton Gardens, Brick Town, N. J. 08723

DECEASED

677 ARMSTRONG, Forest .....July 15, 1966

ADDRESS UNKNOWN

1064 MAZZEO, John V.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

1635 CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 1811, Fresno, Calif, 93717
1173 COMPTON COIN CLUB....5243 Cumberland Dr., Cypress, Calif. 90630
746 DELTA COIN CLUB OF CALIFORNIA
P.O. Box 1593, Stockton, Calif. 95201
1255 HAWEKOTTE, J. Richard....442 E. Virginia Ave., Glendora, Calif. 91740
1178 IMLAY, Ruth .....3462 Scotts Valley Dr., Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060
512 INSLEE, Alva..3147 Olive W., Roeding Mobile Park, Fresno, Calif. 93702
1108 LA MESA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.....c/o Lcdr. M. H. Monroe, USN Ret., 4108 Massachusetts Ave., La Mesa, Calif. 92041
1578 McCOLLUM, Randolph H.....5737 - 36th N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98105
1228 MONROE, M. H., Lcdr. USN. Ret.
4108 Massachusetts Ave., La Mesa, Calif. 92041
1504 MYERS, T. W. .....10730 Yarmouth, Granada Hills, Calif. 91344
1220 NEW ENGLAND COIN CO....212 Denison Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. 13202
1584 OCEANSIDE-CARLSBAD COIN CLUB
c/o George Hutchins, 240 E. Jason, Encinitas, Calif. 92924
1505 POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB....P.O. Box 36, Pomona, Calif. 91766
649 SCHREUDER, John A. .....197 Carolos Dr., Martinez, Calif. 94553
203 SPECK, M. Forest.....2021 Fairmont Dr., Hanford, Calif. 93230
1512 STANIN, Richard C. .....43 Desmond Rd., Rochester, N. Y. 14616
705 STONES, William H. .....947 Stanford, Santa Monica, Calif. 91403
1199 TYLER, Lawrence G. .....26839 Mansfield, Highland, Calif. 92346
177 VAN HEYDE, Otto.....759 S. Catalina, Rm. 5, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005
1051 WARREN, Al.....Drawer AW, Bijou, Calif. 95705
1613 YANKEY, Bowden.....1927-A Illinois, Fresno, Calif. 93701
1629 ANDERSON, Harold E.....4234 Pasadena Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95821
15-2 BORGOLTE, Edwin C. .....P.O. Box 2377, Sepulveda, Calif. 91343
15-1 BORGOLTE, Ellen D. .....P.O. Box 2377, Sepulveda, Calif. 91343
1684 BOWLIN, Jerry .....2468 Fairmount, Riverside, Calif. 92501
734 CRANDALL, Merle E. .....130 Alden Lane, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95404
96 GJUROVICH, Rudy
225 Mt. Hermon Road, Space 9, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95062
597 GOBLE, Denzil R.
World of Coins, 70 East Alameda, Tucson, Arizona 85701
10-1 HARLEY, Dan.....637 W. Arrow Highway, Claremont, Calif. 91711

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership, Aug. 15, 1966	825
New Members, Aug. 16 to Nov. 15, 1966	48
Re-Instatements	3
Deceased	1
Address Unknown	1
Net Membership, Nov. 15, 1966	874
Total Life Memberships	44
1966 Dues Not Yet Paid	38

—CHARLES G. COLVER

TREASURER'S REPORT

Period — 1 April '66 to 31 October '66

Assets	1 April, 1966	31 October, 1966	Gain/Loss
Savings Account	$11,845.28	$8,173.53	$(3,671.75)
Checking Account	898.34	810.58	(87.76)
Total	$12,743.62	$8,984.11	$(3,759.51)

	Debits	Credits
Interest	$	$ 211.42
Secretary	559.44	541.00
Case Storage	81.05	.....
Californiana	38.00	.....
Library Expense	300.00	.....
Calcoin News	2,288.35	.....
Life Membership	193.56	981.00
CSNA Past President Medals	2,998.60	715.00
Miscellaneous	96.81	4.00
38th CSNA Convention (Fresno)	6,826.85	7,612.17
*39th CSNA Convention (Riverside)	1,423.90	982.50
TOTAL	$14,806.60	$11,047.09

($3,759.51)

*Not a complete report of the 39th CSNA Riverside Convention, only receipts and expenditures prior to 1 November, 1966.

A. L. BABER, Treasurer

—o—

LET'S KNOCK THE COINARAMAS NOW

By STANLEY K. RUPERT, San Antonio, Texas

Let's knock the coinaramas now—What happened to the days when a leading local club or state organization would go all out to have one bang-up coin show a year in a good-size city? In those days a collector would anxiously save up and look forward to "the" coin show.

Today, every 3-member club, one horse dealer, and local "dealer" organization has to throw a coin show. The result is bi-weekly, tri-monthly, semi-monthly and quarterly coin shows in even the smaller towns. With two shows, or five to ten shows a year, in any 200 mile radius, it is no longer a novelty for a local collector to go to a coin show.

The coin shows today are hurting, not because of the coin business but because the potential attendance and collector money is being spread too darn thin. The remedy will have to be self-inflicted; the individual operator, small clubs, fly-by-night's, etc., should make way for and support the large organizations' efforts to have one good annual show in "X" city. The bourse dealers should start boycotting the private shows and local bi-weeklies and attend only the large shows (the shows that legitimately encourage numismatics in a certain area). Our San Antonio clubs have the right idea, the three clubs here band together to throw an annual, tri-club sponsored greater San Antonio show.

—from a recent issue of
RUPERT'S PRICE LIST

Editor's Note:—

The above statements may not meet with the approval of all officers and members of CSNA—however, it does have your editor's support. It is re-printed with the thought that this matter should be brought out into the open and thought about.

"MONEY DOES TALK"—Scraps From My Scrapbook

By KARL M. BRAINARD, Los Angeles

The old saying: "Money makes the world go around" is today as true as when it was first uttered.

How about this one: "Our world is money mad".

I think you will like this one: "Money is the best bait with which to fish for men (or women??)".

Here is a true one: "Money makes the man; the lack of it makes many crooks".

We may have something here: "Money opens all gates except the pearly gates".

Who was it that said: "The only thing that money ever said to me was—goodbye sucker".

Fundamentally money says three things: "Buy, sell, give".

Must we be money getters? A thief is a money getter. A con man is also a money getter. I leave it to you.

Money is wealth, wealth is power, and power will accomplish many things, both good and bad.

"Put money in thy purse". These words are from Shakespeare's devil, Iago.

I like this one: "A silver key can unlock a bank vault". It might be that it would be more accurate to say: "A silver key can open a steel lock".

Many of us wish the Treasury Department would make our money a little stickier. You know why.